them are exclusively in the Union List. I have to obtain their permission and I am at it. I have written to them and the Government of India, I am sure, will agree with this Government in any action that we take in order to improve the revenues of the State and at the same time develop this industry in such a manner as not to cause any undue strain on our national wealth. I hope that with these words I have been able to convince the Hon'ble Members. I am in full agreement with them so far as principle is concerned and so the mover will be good enough to withdraw the cut motion.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—I seek the leave of the House to withdraw the cut motion.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER.—The question is:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 9,27,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Scientific Departments'."

The motion was adopted.

DEMAND No. 18—EDUCATION
37. Education.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Motion moved:

"That a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,77,90,000 be granted to the Government to defray the charges which will come in course of payment during the year ending 31st day of March 1955, in respect of 'Education'."

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA (Turuvekere).—Cut motions relating to this head are too many; there are as many as 83 and there is no possibility of getting through them even if we give one minute to each.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have understood. I will see that almost every member who has sent cut motions will be given a chance.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Only a few may be taken up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—I have understood the position. For instance there are 4 cut motions in the name of Sri G. Sivappa and I will appeal to him to move only one. There are 10 cut motions in the name of Sri G. Puttaswamy. He may be pleased to move one or two. He must be satisfied with that. Similarly there are about 13 or 14 cut motions in the names of so many members for each. They must be satisfied with three or four cut motions. There ends the matter. Like that I will proceed.

Sri B. HUTCHE GOWDA.—Even according to that, there may not be the possibility of all cut motions being taken up.

Mr. SPEAKER.—It is the only Demand for the day. I have bestowed some serious thought over it. Let us proceed. Or if the Hon'ble Member has any alternative suggestion which is worthwhile considering, he may make it.

Sri S. SRINIVASA IYENGAR.—May I say.....

Mr. SPEAKER.—Let Sri Anantaraman who is first in the list proceed with his cut motion:

Forestry as optional subject in University courses.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN (Chamarajapet).—Sir, I beg to move:

"That the demand under the head '37. Education' for Rs. 3,77,90,000 be reduced by Rs. 100 (to raise a discussion that Forestry is not introduced as one of the optional subjects in the College courses)."

In 1950 Sirdar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister of India, gave convocation address at Dehra Dun—it was a thought-provoking address—and he said:

"This cruel exploitation of the vital national wealth of forest is a criminal waste.....placed in our hands by a bountiful Nature."

(Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.)

He also urged that one must have consideration for the trees and plants that grow for the service of mankind. He also paid a tribute to the new graduates and said that their carreer was full of duty. A few years ago, the Far Eastern Forestry Conference at Mysore—you are aware of that—passed a resolution stating that forest education is an integral part of a special forest policy. Also, the Third World Forestry Congress which met at Helsinki last July, opined that forestry research, education in forest science and training of sufficient number of professional men in forestry and technicians all in conformity with the constitution of each country, constitute an essential element of such policy.

About 20 years ago, a College of Forestry was started at Dehra Dun just to train up students for the IFS examination. This was closed after some time due to depression and also due to the World War. Again in the year 1938 Sri Jagadish Prasad, a Member of the Viceroy's Executive Council, revived this course. But now it is a very costly course. I am told the course costs about Rs. 12,000 for 3 to 4 years. As such it will not be possible for a poor man to get training in that college. In India the idea of sending students outside India to get trained is out of question, because our students will have to get trained in our forests rather than in forests outside India. So it is necessary that our students will have to be trained up in some of our institutions situated in India.

Since the Dehra Dun College is a very costly one, it is quite necessary that at least as optional subject forestry must be introduced in our Universities so that the students may get certain training. The Education Minister may say 'for what purpose ?'—because there must be an objective also for affording training to these students. In Mysore we have got a large acreage of forest. It is our national wealth ; it is a national asset to Mysore. We are very much benefited by our forests. The other day when I went to the Research Laboratory, I saw some students being trained there for Ranger's course ; I was told by them that since they are all poor it was not possible for them to send them round about our forests in Mysore. Also in that area it was not possible to plant big trees and other equipment to train students. So it is quite necessary that some sort of course should be introduced in our University.

Of late we learn that even journalism has been introduced as one of the optional subjects, and also some other subjects, even cooking, subject to correction. If such subjects have been introduced as optional subjects in the University, why should you not introduce Forestry as optional subject in our University examination ? I am sure this will attract many students, particularly students coming from malnad parts. They want to get trained in the Forestry Department so that when they go back to their native places, if they have got private forests, they can look after them. I think that some persons who are graduates in Forestry can go back to their villages and therefore they can take to Forestry as a profession. In these days of unemployment it is better if the subject is introduced. I do not think it will be very costly to have this course in our University, because Mysore is having a large area of forests. It is also very near. Also our University is thinking of introducing Journalism as an optional subject. I do not think this idea of introducing the subject of Forestry will come in the way. I recommend that the Government will ask the University to see that this subject is introduced as an optional subject from next year. With these few words I commend this cut motion for the acceptance of the House.

Mr. SPEAKER.—Cut motion moved :

"That the demand be reduced by Rs. 100."

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS (St. John's Hill).—I am heartily opposed to this motion, Sir. I am afraid there is some confusion in his mind. I do not understand what he means by saying : 'introduce Forestry in the Colleges ; let them at least grow trees

in their compounds and grow forests or let them go to the Forest Department to seek jobs'. He does not know the growth of forests, perhaps. In Mysore State, for the last fifty years, the Mysore Government not only sent its own college students to places like Dehra Dun and even Oxford for higher studies, but also introduced their own Forest School from which a number of young men were trained up as Forest Rangers for the Forest Department. Today I hear that the Forest School has been closed. I am afraid Sri Anantaraman is not aware of this past history in the State. If the Government finds the need for more Foresters and Rangers, tomorrow the Government will, of its own accord, think of starting a Forest School and run for five or ten years as the case may be.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I am suggesting that it must be made an optional subject in the University.

Sri V. M. MASCARENHAS.—That is exactly the reason, Sir, why I am opposing this. No useful purpose would be served in introducing forestry in colleges or schools, because the course of forestry as I understand is a very intensive one. Forestry, sylviculture, engineering and so many varieties of subjects are required to be studied to make a forest man a first-class man. Is it humanly possible for any university which does not specialise in forestry, to introduce a course in forestry? My friend perhaps thinks it is easy, as easy as studying botany or zoology for two years from a few text-books. That does not make a forest man. A forest man, for more than 50 per cent of the days, actually goes into the forests, actually does forest work. Is it possible for the colleges to provide for such a kind of intensive training? As I said before, there is some confusion in the mind of my Hon'ble friend and I cannot but help opposing this cut motion.

***Sri A. G. RAMACHANDRA RAO** (Minister for Law and Education).—Sir, the House has heard with great attention and interest both the Hon'ble Members. Forests are of national importance. Mostly, in India at any rate, it is under the Government or a few village panchayets. There are no private forests in India at any rate which we find in Germany; and it may be that there is scope for local private institutions. Because here the entire forest is in the hands of the Government, the education that is necessary has also been taken up by the Government whenever it is found necessary as the Hon'ble Member Sri V. M. Mascarenhas has put it. It is therefore the main reason why they are running the forestry classes and forestry colleges for advanced training and we send our men to go abroad either to Germany or Oxford to take higher training whenever it is needed. Subjects like agriculture and horticulture are also taught and there is private employment also for which provision has been made in every school or college. But the Hon'ble Member Sri Anantaraman wants it to be introduced as any other subject in the University classes. How far it is feasible, I do not know. But yet I am referring the subject to the University for their opinion.

With this assurance, I hope the Hon'ble Member will be satisfied and withdraw the cut motion.

Sri R. ANANTARAMAN.—I seek leave to withdraw the cut motion, Sir.

The cut motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

First Grade College at Shimoga.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಸ್. ಆರ್. ನಾಗಪ್ಪಶೆಟ್ಟಿ (ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗ).—"'37 ವಿದ್ಯಾಭ್ಯಾಸ' ಎಂಬ ಬಾಬಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೋರಿರತಕ 3,77,90,000 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳ 'ಡಿಮ್ಯಾಂಡ್' ಮನವಿಯ ಸಂಬಂಧದಲ್ಲಿ 100 ರೂಪಾಯಿಗಳನ್ನು ಕಡಮೆಮಾಡಬೇಕು (ಮರೆನಾಡಿನ ಅಭಿವೃದ್ಧಿಗಾಗಿ, ಒಂದು ವಿಶೇಷ ಸಂದರ್ಭವಾಗಿ, ಮುಂದಿನ ಸಾಲಿನ ಬಡ್ಜೆಟ್‌ನಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತ್ಯೇಕವಾಗಿ ಹಣವನ್ನೊದಗಿಸುವುದರ ಮೂಲಕ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಮೊದಲನೆಯ ದರ್ಜೆಯ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಏರ್ಪಡಿಸಿಕೊಡಬೇಕೆಂಬುದಾಗಿ ವಿಶ್ವವಿದ್ಯಾನಿಲಯದ ಅಧಿಕಾರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿವಳಿಕೆಯನ್ನು ಕೊಡುವ ವಿಚಾರದಲ್ಲಿ ಸರ್ಕಾರದವರನ್ನು ಒತ್ತಾಯಪಡಿಸುವುದಕ್ಕಾಗಿ)'' ಈ ಕತ್ತರಿ ನಿರ್ಣಯವನ್ನು ಸಭೆಯ ಮುಂದೆ ಇಡುತ್ತಾ ಇದ್ದೇನೆ.

1927-28ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಬೆಂಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಮೈಸೂರು ಏನಾ ಶಿವಮೊಗ್ಗದಲ್ಲಿ ಇಂಟರ್‌ಮೀಡಿಯಟ್ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಿಸಲಾಯಿತು. ಕೆಲವು ವರ್ಷಗಳನಂತರ ಅದನ್ನು ಮುಚ್ಚಿ ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಜಾಸ್ತಿ ಆದಾಗ ಎಂದರೆ 1937-38ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಪುನಃ ಆ ಕಾಲೇಜನ್ನು ಪ್ರಾರಂಭಮಾಡಲಾಯಿತು. ಚಿಕ್ಕಮಗಳೂರು ಮತ್ತು ಚಿತ್ರದುರ್ಗ